"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Ye.G.

Cytophysiological analysis of the therapeutic effect of some biologically active substances in acute experimental radiation injury. Tsitologiia 4 no.6:675-680 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

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DOLGOVA, Z.Ya.; DOLGOV, Ye.G.

Reactive changes in tissues in experimental hypothyreosis.
TSitologiia 5 no.6:662-665 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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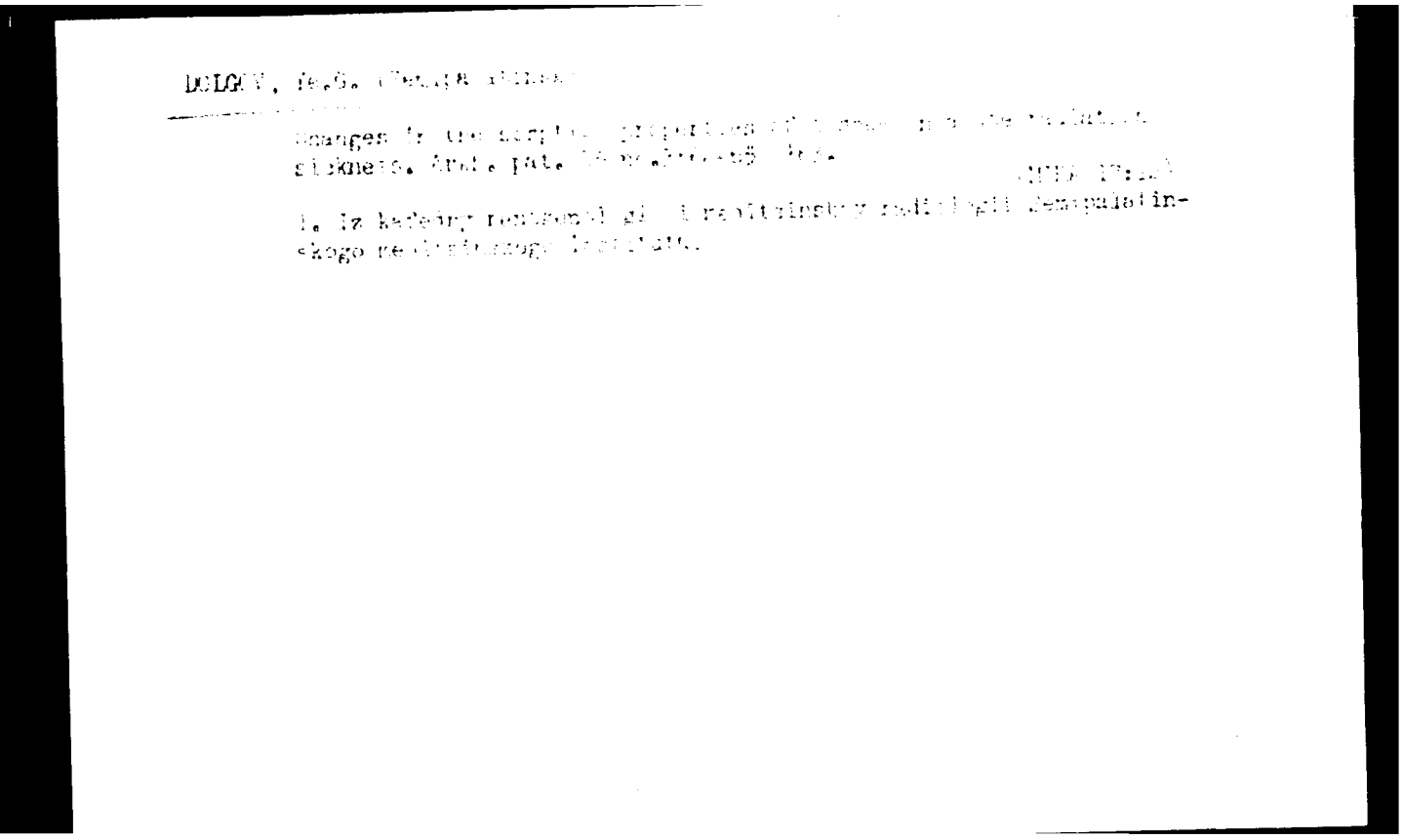

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DOLGOV, Ye.G.

Changes in the absorption properties of the rat adrenal tissue after gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 4 no.3:367-369 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Semipalatinskiy meditsinskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, Z.Ya.; DOLGOV, Ye.G.

Changes in certain indices of the physiological state of internal organs under the effect of bromine. Fiziol. zhur. 50 no.5:593-596 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Meditsinskiy institut, Semipalatinsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

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DOLGOVA, Z.Ya.; DOLGOV, Ya.G.

Influence of thyroidin on the distribution of ascorbic acid in the body following the effect of radiation. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.6:21-24 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted June 10, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

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DOLGOVA, Z.Ya.; DOLGOV, Ye.G.

Effect of thyrcidin on the state of the internal organs of white rats; data based on tissue staining in vivo. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.10:108-110 O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - dotsent Z.Ya.Dolgova) Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted July 13, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

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ARKHANGORODSKIY, L.A.; BUKSHTEYN, Ya.A.; VOROB'YEV, S.V.; GAYENKO, P.A.; DOLGOV, Ye.N.; ZHIGLIN, A.A.; ZUBOVSKIY, G.P.; ISHKOV, I.G.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, G.L.; LISTRATOV, A.A.; LUR'YE, R.I.; MOROZOV, N.P.; OSTROZETSER, A.S.; PAVLOV, N.A.; PETROV, L.M.; POPOV, V.N.; TARTAKOVSKIY, M.A.; TAUBE, D.N.; KHANIN, L.T.; SHAPIRO, TS.S.; SHVARTSBURG, B.A.; SHEVTSOV, V.D.; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.

[Assembler's handbook on performing mechanical assembly and special work on grain elevators and grain processing enterprises] Spravochnik montazhnika; po proizvodstvu mekhanomontazhnykh i spetsial'nykh rabot na elevatorakh i predpriiatiiakh po pererabotke zerna. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issl., 1963. 519 p. (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Using the thermophonic method to correlate Neogene terrigenous sedimentary formation containing quartz in Transcarpathia. Geol. sbor.[Lvov] no.1:76-87 '54. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Transcarpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

15-1957-3-3040

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dolgov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Peculiar Features in the Origin of High-Temperature Quartz (Osobennosti genezisa vysokotemperaturnykh kvartsev)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, 1955, Nr 9, pp 85-89

ABSTRACT: By using the author's new device, an automatic thermo-audio-recorder (Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1955, Abstract Nr 1593), 40 thermo-audio analyses of quartz from four deposits of the UkSSR were made. One half of the thermo-audio curves are characterized by narrow intervals (5° to 10°) between the temperatures of 570° and 620°, where the frequency of explosions is excep-

Card 1/2

Lvov State U. im I. Franko

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Peculiar Features in the Origin of High-Temperature Quartz

tionally high. The other half (quartz from geodes) have no dense frequency maximums. Three conclusions may be drawn from the results of the measurements: 1) dense frequency maximums of explosions are not characteristic of all the samples of quartz; 2) the frequency maximums are restricted to the temperature interval of 570° to 620°; and 3) the audio effect of the explosion can in no way be explained by the transformation from beta to alpha quartz. In an example of reticulated quartz, the following sequence of effects has been established experimentally: 1) clusters of alpha quartz in geodes; 2) formation of cooling and transformation from alpha to beta quartz; 5) formation of reticulated fractures in the crystal; 6) healing of the fractures; and 7) formation of reticulated quartz.

Card 2/2

V. A. V.

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DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Netted quartz inclusions in Volhynian pegmatites and data on thermosonic analysis. Trudy VNIIP 1 no.2:145-149 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Volyn' Province--Quartz)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

"High temperature" rhombohedral forms of quartz crystals.
Min.sbor. no.11:338-339 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Quartz crystals)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Concerning F.G.Smith's book "Geological thermometry on inclusions in minerals" [translated from the English]. Min.sbor. no.12:452-456 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Thermometry) (Mineralogy) (Smith, F.G.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Role of colloids in the formation of quarts in pyrite deposits of the Central Urals. Probl.geokhim. no.1:280-295 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(Ural Mountains—Quarts)
(Colloids)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Thermodynamic characteristics of the genesis of chamber pegmatites. Trudy Inst.geol.i geofiz.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.15: 113-165 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.; BAKUMENKO, I.T.

High-temperature metamatolytic quartz of Zoloteya Mountain.
Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1041-1043 D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik; SOLOGOV, Yu.A., BAKUMOV, I. N.; [illegible], I.T.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Z.V.

High-temperature inclusions in the minerals of pegmatites and granites. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 2:349-352 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.; YERMAKOV, N.P., red.; DOLGOV, Yu.A., red.; SOKOLOV, G.A., red.; KHITAROV, N.I., red.

[Mineralogical thermometry and barometry] Mineralogicheskaia termometriia i barometriia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 327 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchnyy Sovet po rudoobrazovaniyu.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Mineral formation in chamber pegmatites. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 94 no.1:41-48 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

ARKADOV, N.V.; BAZAROV, L.Sh.; [illegible], Yu.A.; KRASTEV, A.A.; SYCHEVA, L.S.; SHUCUROVA, N.A.

Nature of the variation of the composition of solutions in the formation process of the fluorite-bearing chambered pegmatite. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1147-1150 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted February 15, 1965.

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DOLGOV, Yu.A.

Adiabatic mobilization of ore-forming solutions. Geol. i geofiz. no.8:3-15 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV, Yu.A.; YERMAKOV, N.P.; LAZ'KO, Ye.M.

Scientific and organizational problems of studying inclusions of mineral forming solutions at the 22d session of the International Geological Congress in New Delhi (in December 1964). Geol. i geofiz. no.10:149-150 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

PLOKHIKH, P.I.; DOLGOV, Yu.I.

Constructing hyperbolic cooling towers using T-type cranes.
Prom. stroi. 38 no. 12:46-49 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Cooling towers) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

Dolgov, Yu. S.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5601

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 1/12

Authors : Alov, A. A., Dr. of Tech. Sci., Yu. S. Dolgov, Eng., and A. S. Popov, Eng.

Title : About the nature of the welding and soldering processes

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 12, 1-5, D 1956

Abstract : A brief analysis and comparison of the nature of the welding and soldering of various metals and of the similiarities and differences of the inner metal construction-crystallization which occurs in these processes. Seventeen micro-pictures, 6 Russian references (1936-54).

Institution : Moscow Institute of Aviation Technology

Submitted : No date

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28983 S/135/61/000/011/003/007
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Dolgov, Yu. S., Grishin, V. L., Khadzhi, D. L., Engineers

TITLE: On brazing SAP (Sintered aluminum powders)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1961, 10-13

TEXT: There are no precise data available on the strengthening of SAP type materials and their peculiarities predetermined by the production technology and composition. This makes particularly difficult the problems of welding and brazing. Preliminary experiments revealed that exposure to temperatures as high as 500°C for 10 minutes does not affect SAP-1. With prolonged exposure and increased temperature, blisters develop on the surface. The temperature of the base material in furnace brazing is consequently limited to 500°C max, the melting temperature of the brazing alloys to 480°C max, and the service temperature of the brazed parts to below 300°C. The interaction of solders with SAP-1 is very different from that with aluminum or its usual alloys. Information is given on investigations made with SAP-1 brazed with zinc and aluminum solders by various methods. Furnace brazing was unsuccessful due to the poor wettability of SAP-1 and poor fluidity of the brazing alloys. Moreover, zinc-base brazing

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On brazing SAP (Sintered aluminum powders)

alloys reacted strongly with the base metal causing its extensive erosion. Torch brazing with an air-propane flame yielded also unsatisfactory results. Better results were obtained with fluxless brazing in which faying surfaces of the parts to be brazed are first "pretinned" by rubbing the brazing alloy rod against the heated SAP-1 surface. Pretinned parts are then clamped into a fixture and heated until drops of the alloy appear in the joint. Lap joints made by this method with an overlap ten times the sheet thickness have a strength, equal to that of the base metal. Another method that was developed is brazing by dipping. The parts to be brazed are dipped into a bath of molten alloys, such as Al-Cu-Si, Al-Cu-Si-Zn, Al-Cu-Zn and others. On the top of the molten bath there is a layer of flux (34 A, Ф124 (F124), 56% $BaCl_2$ - 36% $ZnCl_2$ - 8% Na_3AlF_6). The base material interacts with the alloy and a "buildup" is formed on the submerged end of the part, which is machined and filed. The parts are then assembled in a fixture and heated (preferably with an indirect argon-shielded arc) until the joint is formed by melting of the alloy. A great advantage of this method combining welding and brazing is the possibility of using high-melting aluminum base alloys such as eutectic Silumin and 3A4 type alloy with 0.3 - 0.4% titanium. Satisfactory results were also obtained by resistance brazing on a conventional spot welding machine using 0.8 - 1.0 mm

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On brazing SAP (Sintered aluminum powders)

thick brazing alloy strips inserted between the brazed sheets. Brazing conditions for 1 mm thick SAP-1 sheets are: 42 - 48 kamp soldering current; 0.4 - 0.8 sec pulse and 750 - 1,000 kg compressing force. Results of static shearing tests made with specimens that were brazed by the aforementioned methods are given in the table below: There are 3 tables, 7 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Brazing method	Grade of composition of solder alloy	Length of overlap	Test temperature	Shearing in kg/mm^2	Nature of break of the specimens
Pretinning	P300A	4 - 10	20	3 - 5	In the weld
	5% Cu 5% Al the rest Zn	4 - 10	20	8 - 13	"
	5% Al the rest Zn	4 - 10	20	6 - 10	"
	P425A	4 - 10	20	3 - 6	"
	P480A	4 - 10	20	4 - 7	"
Dipping into the solder alloy	AL2	5	20	16 - 18	In the weld adjacent zone
through a flux layer	"	5	300	10 - 12	"

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On brazing SAP (Sintered aluminum powders)

28983 S/135/61/000/011/003/007
A006/A101

Table continued:

Brazing method	Grade of composition of solder alloy	Length of overlap	Test temperature	Shearing in kg/mm^2	Nature of break of the specimens
Resistance brazing	AL2	5	500	2.5 - 3	In the weld adjacent zone
	34 A with 0.4%Ti	5	20	18 - 20	"
	-	5	300	11 - 12	"
	-	5	500	2.5 - 3.5	"
	AL2 (= 0.8 - 1.0 mm)	-	20	24 - 30	"
	-	-	300	14 - 16	"
	-	-	500	3.6 - 4.2	"
	AMg6	-	20	26 - 28	"
	-	-	300	14 - 18	"
	-	-	500	3.7 - 4.8	"

ASSOCIATION: MATI (Moscow Aviation Technological Institute)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

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3/135/62/000/006/006/014
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Dolgov, Yu. S. Khadzhi, D. L., Grishin, V. L., Engineers

TITLE: Brazing of foam-type aluminum with САП-1 (SAP-1) sintered aluminum powder and ОТ4 titanium alloy

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1962, 18-20

TEXT: Brazing of foam-aluminum with SAP-1 and OT4 is difficult due to the oxide layer on the foam-aluminum surface and internal oxides. Moreover, the interaction of titanium-base alloys with oxygen and hydrogen entails oxidation and embrittlement of surface layers. It was found that good joints can be obtained by brazing with pretinning. The OT4 alloy should prior to tinning be coated with an aluminum layer. Brazing with active fluxes proved inexpedient, therefore the authors recommend abrasive brazing with the use of zinc-base solders. The brazing temperature should not exceed 500 - 510°C to prevent bulging of SAP-1 and deformation of the foam-aluminum cells. Mechanical tests were made with specimens brazed by the described technique with the following solders: 90% Zn - 5% Cu - 5% Al; 95% Zn - 5% Al; П425А (P425A) and П480А

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Brazing of foam-type aluminum ... S/135/62/000/006/006/014
A006/A106

(P480A). The soldered joints showed satisfactory shearing strength at 20 and 300°C (from $\frac{62 - 56}{59}$ to $\frac{68 - 60}{64}$ and from $\frac{52 - 48}{50}$ to $\frac{58 - 50}{54}$ kg/cm², respectively). 15-day-tests in sea water and in a moisture chamber showed satisfactory corrosion resistance of the soldered joints. There are 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: .MATI

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Card 2/2

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E193/E383

18.1225

AUTHORS: Dolgov, Yu.S., Khadzhi, D.L. and Grishin, V.L.

TITLE: Deposition of an aluminium film on the alloy OT-4 as a means of facilitating brazing titanium alloys to aluminium alloys

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 35 no. 5, 1962, 66 - 70

TEXT: Titanium and its alloys are difficult to braze because: 1) titanium forms brittle intermetallic compounds with practically all other metals; 2) even at relatively low temperatures (500 - 900 °) it absorbs oxygen and hydrogen which cause embrittlement of the metal; 3) it forms readily tenacious surface oxide films, which are difficult to reduce or remove by flux; 4) it alloys readily with other metals, so that there is a risk of undercutting when thin sections are joined by brazing.. The object of the present investigation was to explore the possibilities of overcoming difficulties encountered in joining thin (1 - 1.5 mm) aluminium-alloy components to similar titanium or titanium-alloy parts by

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pre-tinning the latter metal with aluminium. The experimental work was carried out on OT-4 alloy specimens which, after degreasing, cleaning with a revolving steel brush and pickling in a 20-ml. HF, 15 ml. HNO_3, 65 ml. H_2O solution, rinsing and drying, were dipped in a molten aluminium bath covered with a layer of the B380 (F380) flux. Preliminary tests showed that no wetting occurred at temperatures lower than 800 °C; at the same time, the treatment had to be carried out at a temperature below the temperature of the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ transformation. In subsequent experiments, therefore, the tinning bath was maintained at 800 - 860 °C, the time of immersion varying between 10 sec and 10 min. Each test piece was cooled in air after having been withdrawn from the bath, the flux residues were washed off, the test piece was rinsed and dried, after which the quality of the coat and the microstructure at the Ti-Al interface were examined and the ductility of the bond formed under various conditions was determined by bending tests. The results can be summarized as follows. a) A minimum holding time of 30 sec was necessary

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to ensure complete wetting of the immersed part of the test piece. A bright coat of uniform thickness (about 0.02 mm) was formed under these conditions and the degree of oxidation of the part above the bath was negligible.

b) The thickness of the aluminium coating increased with increasing holding time. The increase was not uniform, being greatest at the lower end of the immersed part of the test piece, whose part above the surface of the bath became heavily oxidized and, at longer holding times, covered with isolated aluminium particles.

c) Metallographic examination and micro-hardness measurement of the region at the Ti-Al interphase showed that, irrespective of the immersion time, an alloy layer was formed in this region. The thickness of the alloy layer increased with increasing holding time and so did the proportion of a hard phase, whose hardness was similar to that of the $TiAl_3$ phase.

d) Bending tests were conducted on specimens measuring (before tinning) 10 x 30 x 1.5 mm. In the case of test pieces immersed in the bath for 5 - 10 min, cracks appeared

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on the coating after bending the test piece through an angle of 10 - 20°. This maximum permissible angle of deflection increased to 30 - 35° for test pieces immersed for 1 min and reached 60 - 70° for specimens tinned by short (30 - 40 sec) immersion. In no case did the aluminium coating flake-off from the titanium alloy core. It was concluded that to obtain the best results tinning of the alloy studied with aluminium should be carried out at a temperature of about 800 °C and the immersion time should be kept to a minimum. OT-4 alloy parts, pre-tinned with aluminium by this method and brazed to various aluminium alloys, produced very strong joins.
There are 2 figures.

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[redacted], V. I., [redacted].

[redacted] more attention to the problems of soldering. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38:2410-41 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, A.A.

Eucommia bark as a new medicinal raw material. Trudy Len. khim.-farm. inst. 12:33-40 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EUCOMMIA) (BARK)
(PHARMACOGNOSY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, F.S. (Volgograd, 23, Lavrovaya ul., d.6, kv.3)

Torsional cyst of the omentum in a child. Vest.khir. 89 no.11: 144 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Volgogradskogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.

(CYSTS) (OMENTUM--TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, M. A.

Intraorgan lymphatic vessels of the human liver in cancer. Vop. onk. 7 no.9:69-73 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - d-r med. nauk V. N. Nadezhdin) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LYMPHATICS—CANCER) (LIVER—CANCER)

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B103/B203

AUTHORS: Ugay, Ya. A., Dolgova, Yu. Ya., and Zyubina, T. A.

TITLE: The intermetallic compound Cd_4Sb_3

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 4, 1961, 856-858

TEXT: Within the systematic study of semiconductor compounds, the authors studied the system Cd—Sb. In addition to the known compounds CdSb (stable) and Cd_3Sb_2 (metastable), they detected Cd_4Sb_3 (similar to Zn_4Sb_3) in the system Cd—Sb. They studied this system thermographically and by X-rays, and examined its microstructure and microhardness. They studied the electrical conductivity and the thermo-emf on cadmium alloys with a maximum of $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$% impurities, and antimony of the type Cy 000 (Su000). КДО (KdO cadmium and Sy00(Su00) antimony were used for other determinations. Three series of alloys were heated to 650°C in evacuated (to $7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg) Pyrex ampuls, and shaken at 500-550°C for 5 hr. Series 1 was cooled in the air, series 2 together with the furnace, series 3 was annealed between 250 and 420°C for one week. Kurnakov's pyrometer of the type ФПК-55

Card 1/4

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The intermetallic compound ...

(FPK-55) with an evacuated Stepanov vessel [Abstracter's note: Stepanov vessel not stated] was used for taking thermograms. Debye patterns were recorded with a standard camera. Fig. 1 shows the phase diagram of the system Cd—Sb on the basis of all results. The new compound Cd_4Sb_3 (44.9% by weight of Sb) is pointed out. It melts congruently at 460°C. Both the microhardness (180 kg/mm^2) and the microstructure of Cd_4Sb_3 deviate from the values of known compounds. The microstructure indicates perfect homogeneity. In contrast to other compounds of the system Cd—Sb, Cd_4Sb_3 is formed under quick cooling. Its existence is confirmed by X-ray examination. Cd_4Sb_3 has a tetragonal lattice, probably of the rutile type, namely: a = 8.1, c = 13.0 Å, c/a = 1.6, whereas CdSb crystallizes in the rhombic, and Cd_3Sb_2 in the monoclinic system. Cd_4Sb_3 forms, in a pure state, silver-gray, brilliant, very brittle crystals with a fracture reminding of germanium. When heated in the air, they oxidize much less than other phases of the system Cd—Sb, and they have a specific conductivity of 20 ohm^{-1}.cm^{-1} at room temperature. Their highest

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The intermetallic compound ...

thermo-emf observed was 420 μv/degree, which decreased strongly at high temperature. The temperature dependence of Cd_4Sb_3 shows typical semiconductor features. Dislocations of the spiral type are visible on the surface of Cd_4Sb_3 single crystals produced by Bridgman's method (V. D. Kuznetsov, Ref.4: Kristally i kristallizatsiya (Crystals and crystallization), 1953, p.338). Cd_4Sb_3 crystals will become much larger when cooling is accelerated. Cd_4Sb_3 can dissolve excessive Sb amounts (up to 2% at room temperature). On a decrease in temperature, the excess is separated out again. Excess cadmium is practically not dissolved in Cd_4Sb_3. Both pure Cd_4Sb_3 and solid solutions of Sb in it are hole conductors. On the other hand, CdSb with excess Sb shows electron conductivity. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

PRESENTED: January 20, 1961, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

IVANOV, I.I.; BOROVIKOVA, O.N.; VLADIMIROV, V.G.; DOLGO SABUROV, V.B. SHAROBAYKO, V.I.

Mechanism of DNA level reduction in issues after the exposure of the organism to ionizing radiation. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3: 683-684 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Belozerskim.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

BALAKHOVSKIY, I.S. (Moskva); DOLGO-SABUROV, V.B. (Moskva); POPKOV, V.I. (Moskva); CHERNYAKOV, I.N. (Moskva)

Use of a flow oxyhemometer in acute experiments. Fiziol. zhur. 50 no.2:236-240 F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV-SAVEL'YEV, G. G. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Polarization of the luminescence of atoms during excitation by electronic impact." Mos, 1959 8 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Phys Inst im P. N. Lebedev), 150 copies (KL, 47-59, 112)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

~~[illegible], G. G.~~, MUKHOVATOV, V. S., STRELKOV, V. S., SHEPELEV, M. N., YAVLENSKIY, N. A.

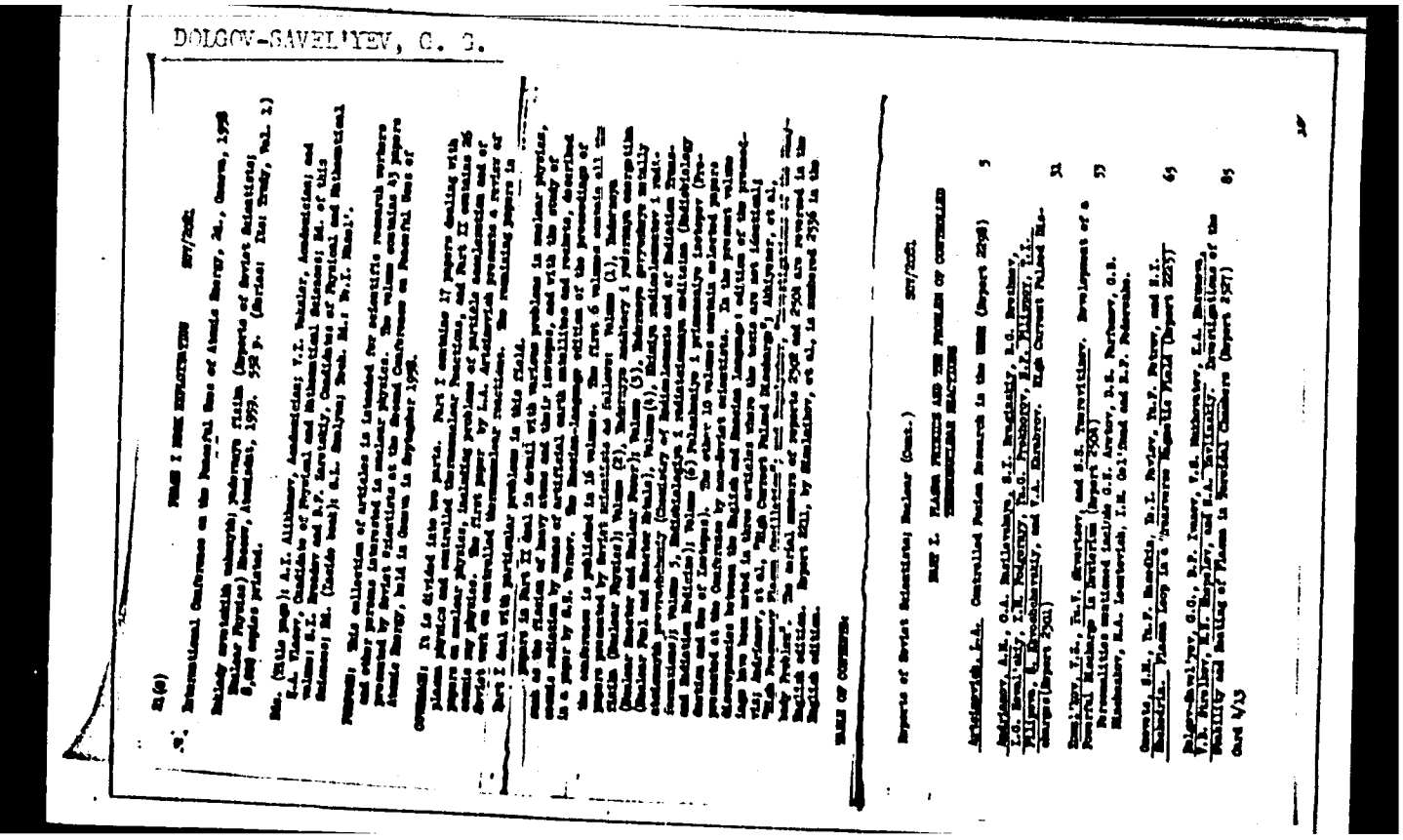
DOLGOV-SAVELYEV, G. G.

"Investigation of a Toroidal Discharge in a Strong Magnetic Field."

paper presented at the Fourth International Conference on Ionization Phenomena in Gases, 17-21 Aug 59, Uppsala, Sweden.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0



DOLGOV-SAVEL'YEV, G. G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

GORBUNOV, Ye.P.; DOLGOV-SAVEL'YEV, G.G.; LUKHOVATOV, V.S.; STRELKOV, V.S.; YAVLINSKIY, N.A.

[Studying a toroidal discharge in a strong magnetic field] Issledovanie toroidal'nogo razriada v sil'nom magnitnom pole. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii im. I.V.Kurchatova, 1960 23 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Electric discharges through gases)
(Magnetic fields)

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S/057/60/030/010/003/019
B013/B063

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, Ye. P., Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G., Mukhovatov, V. S., Strelkov, V. S., Yavlinskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of a Toroidal Discharge in a Strong Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 1152-1164

TEXT: The authors describe investigations on the heating and stability of a plasma column in a strong, longitudinal magnetic field (Figs. 1-11). The experiments were carried out on the toroidal apparatus "Tokamak-2" (for details see Ref. 2) under different conditions of the chamber walls: 1) cold, not degassed walls - "contaminated" chamber; 2) cold walls, which, prior to the experiment, had been heated at 400-450°C for several hours - "pure" chamber; 3) hot walls at temperatures from 400° to 450°C - "pure" chamber. The pressure of the residual gases was $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg in the first and the third case, and $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg in the second case. It was found that the character of the process was changed by the degassing of

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Investigation of a Toroidal Discharge in a Strong Magnetic Field

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the walls: a) The conductivity of the plasma increases; b) oscillations occur in the heated plasma; c) the current attains a second maximum at zero voltage, the conductivity of the plasma reaching considerable values. Pictures taken with a time-lapse camera show that at high values of k (coefficient of stability), the discharge column is bounded by the diaphragm slits. Thus, hydromagnetic stability may be observed under these conditions. The presence of accelerated electrons having energies of 1-2 Mev is indicative of a good particle retaining. The extinction of X-radiation is probably due to the occurrence of oscillations. The successive appearance of spectral lines of different excitation energies can be explained by the rise of the electron temperature. An increase of the magnetic field strength increases the conductivity of the plasma at the first current maximum, and improves the conditions of retaining. Table 1 gives data on the instant of time at which ionization in discharges with different electric field strengths is perfect. These data are specified for three values of the initial deuterium pressure. The electron concentration is assumed to increase in the course of time. Table 2 gives data on the electron temperature for two values of the magnetic field. The authors thank L. A. Artsimovich and M. A. Leontovich for their interest in

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Investigation of a Toroidal Discharge in a Strong Magnetic Field

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the work, as well as N. V. Krasnov, G. A. Yefarenkov, Yu. A. Gusev, A. V. Glukhov, and G. N. Ploskirev for their assistance. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1960

IX

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOV-SAVEL'YEV, G.G.; MUKHOVATOV, V.S.; STRELKOV, V.S.; SHEPELEV, M.N.; YAVLINSKIY, N.A.

Investigating a toroidal discharge in a strong magnetic field. Zhur. eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:394-403 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Magnetic fields)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

L 64468-65 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5012620 UR/0051/65/018/005/0887/0889

535.417

AUTHORS: Gil'varg, A. B.; Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G. 44,55 44,55 31 32

TITLE: Controlled polarization interference filter 21,44,55

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 887-889

TOPIC TAGS: light filter, polarizing filter, light interference, optic measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the filter shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure, which is based on the method described by B. Lyot (Ann. d'Astrophys. v. 7, 31, 1944), and which they constructed for laboratory purposes. It is pointed out that polarization interference filters are not widely used in laboratories because of their comparatively high cost and the inability to change the wavelength of the transmission peak over a reasonably wide region. In the design described the wavelength is changed by varying the relative orientations of the elements. Simple calculations show that if the filter has

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lateral dimensions 30 x 30 mm and the polaroid has a transmission coefficient of 80 per cent for polarized light, then the light signal transmitted by such a filter is one hundred times greater than the signal from a DFS-12 monochromator. The prototype filter constructed consisted of six quartz plates with 300 Å separation between principal maxima and with a width of 5 Å for each maximum. It is thus shown that a comparatively small elaboration of the polarization interference filter increases its capabilities and makes it very useful for physical research in which spectral distribution of weak light fluxes is studied. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Nov64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

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ACCESSION NR: AP5012620

ENCLOSURE: 01

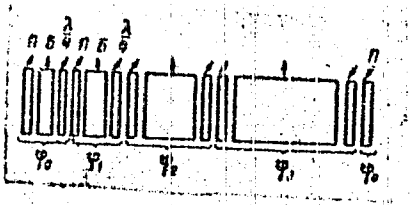

Fig. 1. Schematic arrangement of the filter.

П - polaroid, Б - quartz block, λ/4 - quarter-wave plate.

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L 17687-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/ECC(k)-2/EWA(h) WS-2
ACC NR: AP6007823 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0126/0127

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, N. A.; Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Selective detector of electromagnetic radiation at the millimeter and submillimeter wavelengths

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic radiation sensor, microwave radiation, plasma radiation

ABSTRACT: A detector designed for studying microwave signals at the millimeter and submillimeter wavelengths is described. It consists of a cooled radiation detector and a frequency selector of the Fabry-Perot type. An n-type InSb single crystal is used as the sensitive element. Radiation is fed to it through a light conductor. The signal is picked off from the crystal through platinum contacts soldered with pure indium and passed to a video amplifier with a passband of 3×10^5 cps and a noise resistance of 1.5 kohm. The Fabry-Perot resonator isolates the desired spectral region. Two identical plane-parallel plates of quartz or mica on which a 0.2-μ-metallic layer is deposited serve as reflecting mirrors. A series of parallel slots spaced 0.5—1.5 mm apart are cut in the metal surface. One of the plates is rigidly fixed, while the other can be shifted relative to the first by means of a micrometric

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.029.66:621.317.794

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ACC NR: AP6007823

screw to provide a wide range of wavelengths. The device was used in measurements of the electromagnetic radiation in a quasi-stationary plasma. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[JR]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4209

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

ACC NR: AR6034101 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0295/0295

AUTHOR: Gorokhov, N. A.; Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microwave radiation of a quasistationary plasma

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 295

TOPIC TAGS: plasma stability, microwave spectroscopy, millimeter wave, plasma discharge, plasma radiation

ABSTRACT: The authors used specially developed apparatus described by them elsewhere (Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta No. 1, 126, 1966) to investigate the microwave radiation of a high temperature plasma in apparatus of the "Tokamak" type. They established as a result that such a plasma serves as a source of intense electromagentic radiation in the millimeter band. A characteristic feature of this radiation is that it has a sharply pronounced sporadic character and consists of individual bursts with intensities corresponding to a surface brightness of the pinch of the order of 10^{-3} W/sr-cm^2. This is more than five orders of magnitude larger than the bremsstrahlung of a plasma with parameters typical of the Tokamak apparatus (temperature 40 ev, density 10^{13} cm^{-3}, pinch diameter 30 cm). The spectrum of the generated radiation, obtained with a Fabry-Perot interferometer, is described. A study of the behavior of the microwave signal as a function of the discharge parameters has shown that the radiation exists only at those discharge stages in which the plasma formation is macroscopically stable. A correla-

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ACC NR: AP6034101

tion was found between the start and termination of generation of the microwave radiation and the generation of x rays induced by bombardment of high energy quanta. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18, 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

ACC NR: AT7004845 SOURCE CODE: UR/3226/66/000/040/0001/0011

AUTHOR: Dolgov-Savel'yev, G. G.; Kruglyakov, E. P.; Malinovskiy, V. K.; Fedorov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical interferometry of plasma

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Prepring, no. 4, 1966. Opticheskaya interferometriya plazmy, 1-11 and inserts following p. 11

TOPIC TAGS: optic interference, plasma diagnostics, plasma electron, electron density, laser application

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an optical interferometer used in conjunction with a laser at the Institute of Nuclear Physics SO AN SSSR for the measurement of the electron density in a plasma under thermonuclear conditions and to determine the degree of ionization of the plasma. Two different variants of the interferometer are described, one with a field of 150 mm and the other with a field of 250 mm. The theory of the interferometer is briefly outlined and the individual interferometer elements are described together with the requirements which they must satisfy. The characteristics of the lasers used for the illumination of the optical interferometers are presented. The lasers used were a Q-switched ruby laser, Q-switched neodymium-glass laser, and a quasi-cw ruby laser. Suitable high-speed photography devices are also described. The minimum observable electron densities are 5×10^4 cm^{-3} when a Mach-

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ACC NR: AT7004845

Zender interferometer is used. The sensitivity can be doubled by using a Michelson interferometer, and improved further (to 10^{14} cm^{-3}) using the longer wavelength of the neodymium-glass laser. The authors also used a scheme consisting of Michelson and Fabry-Perot interferometers, and were able to effect a sixfold passage of light through the arm with the plasma. This should theoretically increase the sensitivity by 10 - 20 times, but the equipment vibrated excessively and its potential capabilities could not be realized. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4017134 S/0239/64/050/002/0236/0240

AUTHOR: Balakovski, I. S. (Balakhovskiy, I. S., Moscow); Dolgo-Saburov, V. B. (Moscow); Popkov, V. I. (Moscow); Tcherniakov, I. N. (Chernyakov, I. N., Moscow)

TITLE: Use of a flow oxyhemometer under acute experimental conditions

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 50, no. 2, 1964, 236-240

TOPIC TAGS: oxyhemometer, flow oxyhemometer PO-1, blood oxygenation change, rarified atmosphere, hemoglobin spectral property, hemoglobin reflected light, excessive oxygen pressure, external body counterpressure

ABSTRACT: The oxyhemometric method based on determination of hemoglobin spectral properties enables an experimenter to investigate the dynamics of blood oxygenation at a distance. This is especially important in rarified atmosphere tests with a pressure chamber. Flow oxyhemometer PO-1 measures oxygen saturation of the blood as it passes through a glass cuvette by the amount of light the hemoglobin reflects rather than by the amount of light passing through as in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017134

other oxyhemometers. The PO-1 consists of an illuminating light, focusing device, filter, cuvette, photoelements, and a recordor. Light wavelengths of less than 800 mmk (red rays) should be used because hemoglobin absorbs more light in this spectral region than oxyhemoglobin. Light wavelengths of more than 800 mmk (close to infrared rays) should be used for oxyhemoglobin. These two spectral regions are well defined by the special photoelements so that dependence of total light flow on degree of blood oxygenation can be found. This type of oxyhemometer has been successfully used in experiments with gas mixture and oxygen respiration under normal and simulated altitude conditions. EKG, pneumogram, and EMG of respiratory muscles can be recorded at the same time as the oxyhemogram. Experimental oxyhemogram data indicate that excessive oxygen (or gas mixture) pressure in the lungs when combined with an effective external counterpressure on the body does not cause any significant basic system disorder in the animal organism. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 15Feb63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, A.A.

IVANOVA, S.D.; DOLGOVA, A.A.

Practical experience of pharmacognosy students at the Moscow Pharmacy Institute. Apt.delo 4 no.3:28-30 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(PLANTS,
pharmacognosy, educ. in Russia, indust. experience of students)
(DRUG INDUSTRY,
indust. experience of students of pharmacognosy in Russia)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

Country : USSR

Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL. Essential Oils. Toxins.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96179

Author : Dolgova, A.A.

Institut. : Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute

Title : Study of the Ontogeny of the Latioiferous System in the Opium Poppy.

Orig. Pub. : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mosk. Farmatsevt. in-t, 1957, 1, 161-165

Abstract : This study was made on the Tien Shan race of opium poppy. It was established that the laticiferous vessels arise during seed germination from cells of primary formative tissue together with the differentiation of the primary elements of the vascular system. During the flowering stage the latioiferous system of the opium poppy reaches its peak development, the laotioiferous tubes in all organs being filled with the maximum amount of

Card: 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

Country : M
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96179
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : later on this period. At the particular phase when the opium ripens, the latex acquires the ability to coagulate, thus making it possible to utilize the plants in this stage for the extraction of opium. The inadequacy of the prevalent method of deriving opium by incision of immature pods is pointed out, since through this the latex found in the large fascicles of placentaries, the strongly developed system of the pedicle and other organs remain absolutely

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

Country : M
Category :CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL
Abs. Jour. :REF ZHUR-BIOL..21.1958.NO-96179
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :untapped. In order to utilize the plants more rationally, it is recommended that one extract the alkaloids from all organs during the flowering, opium maturity and seed maturity stages.-- T.L. Braytseva

Card: 3/3

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VOLKOVA, P.A.; DOLGOVA, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.D.; LYUKSHENKOVA, Ye.Ya.; L'VOV, N.A.[deceased]; RAZDORSKAYA, L.A.[deceased]; RODIONOVA, V.M.; FEDOSEYEV, A.N., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Wild medicinal plants of the R.S.F.S.R.; Moscow Province] Dikorastushchie lekarstvennye rasteniia RSFSR; Moskovskaia oblast'. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 144p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.I.M.Sechenova (for Volkova, Lyukshenkova).
2. Botanicheskiy sad I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.I.M.Sechenova (for Rodionova).
(MOSCOW PROVINCE--BOTANY, MEDICAL)

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DOLGOVA, A.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.

Morphological and anatomical characteristics of oleander leaves. Apt. delo 12 no.4:36-41 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

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ACC NR: AP6003300 EWP(w)/EWP(t) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/001/0012/0017

AUTHOR: Zakharov, I. I.; Dolgova, A. M.; Andronov, D. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: High-temperature strength properties of chromium steels following prolonged tests

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1966, 12-17

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature strength, chromium steel, rupture strength, creep mechanism, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation was to plot the curves of the stress-rupture strength and creep resistance of these steels. To this end, the dynamics of the softening of each steel was investigated as a function of the temperature and duration of the test, with extrapolation of the curves insofar as possible. The chromium steels investigated were 1Kh17N2, EI376 and 1Kh12N2VMF, and to assure reliability five different melts of each steel were tested. The tests of stress-rupture strength were carried out by means of IP-4M machines ensuring automatic regulation and recording of temperature of the specimen during the testing. The test results were used to plot diagrams of stress-rupture strength. The creep tests were based on determining for each steel the limits of creep according to a plastic deformation of

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0.2% on the basis of 100, 500, 1000 and 2000 hr. The test findings were used to plot creep diagrams. It was found that the scatter of points on the curves of ultimate stress-rupture strength for the investigated steels averaged ±8.5 kg/mm^2 at 400-500°C after 100 hr and 3-1.5 kg/mm^2 at 500-600°C after 2000 hr. This scatter decreases with increasing test time and increases with test temperature. Short-time strength at room temperature does not characterize the high-temperature strength of these steels; hence the pertinent technical standards must be correspondingly revised. The greatest (30-40%) decrease in the stress-rupture strength of chromium steels was recorded for tests lasting 100-500 hr. The plotted curves of stress-rupture strength of the investigated steels lack any inflection points over 100 to 2000 hr. Thus, considering that most of the tests longer than 500 hr are not characterized by any sharp variations in the scatter of points, extrapolation of the curves from 500 to 2000 hr is justified. A similar conclusion may be drawn with respect to the scatter of points on the creep curves. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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GUSEV, Vladimir Petrovich; NAZAROV, A.S., inzh.; NINKEVICH, D.I., nauchn. red.; DOLGOVA, A.Sh., red.; MUPKINA, V.G., red.

[Manufacture of radio equipment] Proizvodstvo radioapparatury. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 342 p. (MIRA 18:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, A. Ye.

DOLGOVA, A. Ye. "The Development of Grape Seedlings as a Function of the Preparation of Seed Before Sowing." Sci Res Inst of Farming imeni Academician V. R. Vil'yams, Kazakh Affiliate of VASKHNIL. Alma-Ata, 1956
(For the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 18, 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, I.M.; KURITSYNA, G.N.; KLADNITSKAYA, L.P.

Quantitative determination of "antiblok" with the FEK-N-57 electrophotocolorimeter. Khim. volok. no.3:65-66 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

BAROCHINA, B.Ya.; KATUSHKIN, V.P.; MINSTER, V.Sh.; ABOVSKIY, B.TS.; ALEKSANDROVICH, I.F.; ZERNOV, P.N.; SORINA, Ye.M.; DOLGOVA, I.M.; POZIN, Z.S.; SMYKOV, B.A.

Recovery of carbon disulfide from the steam-air mixture from centrifugal machines. Khim. volok. no.4:69-70, '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Barochina, Katushkin, Minster). 2. Mogilevskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (for all except Barochina, Katushkin, Minster).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

MASLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; ABRAMOV, Sergey Kuz'mich; KOSTAMAROV, Vadim Mikhaylovich, nauchn. red.; DOLGOVA, K.N., red.

[Deep drainage; practices in 25 years' operation of vertical drainage with siphon drains] Glubokii drenazh; opyt 25-letnei ekspluatatsii vertikal'nogo drenazha s sifonnym vodcotvodom. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 129 p. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

BROMLEY, Mikhail Fedorovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHEGLOV, Vladimir Porfir'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLIKARPOV, Valentin Filippovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; DOLGOVA, K.N., red.

[Designing the heating and ventilation of industrial buildings] Proektirovanie otopleniia i ventiliatsii proizvodstvennykh zdanii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

TSYTOVICH, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, red.; DOLGOVA, K.N., red.

[Reports for the 6th International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering] Doklady k VI Mezhdunarodnomu kongressu po mekhanike gruntov i fundamentostroeniiu. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. 2. Predsedatel' Natsional'noy assotsiatsii SSSR po mekhanike gruntov i fundamentostroyeniyu chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for TSytovich).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

ANUFRIYEV, V.; DOLGOVA, L.

Some physical characteristics of meat cuts and bones after boning. Mias. ind. SSSR 33 no.4:47-49 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

BABIY, Ye.; ZYUBIN, S.; ANTYUKHOV, A.; KAMCHATOV, K.; DOLGOVA, L.; KASTORNOV, M., mekhanik; GOL'TSEV, M.; KUZ'MIN, I., mekhanik; PAVLOV, N., mashinist kombayna; SMETANKIN, P., mashinist kombayna; SAFONOV, M., mashinist kombayna; KOZLOV, N., brigadir gornorabochikh; BUYAK, I., brigadir gornorabochikh; SOLDATOV, N., brigadir gornorabochikh.

Not into the records but into practice. Sov.shakht. 12 no.12:17-18 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Shakhtoupravleniye No.3-25 tresta Donskoyugol' kombinata Tulaugol'. 2. Nachal'nik shakhtoupravleniya No.3-25 tresta Donskoyugol' kombinata Tulaugol' (for Babiy). 3. Sekretar'parторganizatsii shakhtoupravleniya No.3-25 tresta Donskoyugol' kombinata Tulaugol' (for Zyubin). 4. Glavnyy inzh. shakhtoupravleniya No.3-25 tresta Donskoyugol' kombinata Tulaugol' (for Kamchatov). 5. Sekretar' komsomol'skoy organizatsii shakhtoupravleniya No.3-25 tresta Donskoyugol' kombinata Tulaugol' (for Dolgova).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, L.G.

On migrating bronchospastic atelectasis in bronchial asthma.
Pediatriia 38 no.11:68-69 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh boleznoy (zav. - prof.S.F.Shirokov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof.V.K.Suprunov) i detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Krasnodara (glavnyy vrach N.A.Valova).
(ASTHMA in inf. & child)
(ATELECTASIS in inf. & child)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

KISELEV, A.A.; DOLGOVA, L.M.

Chromium oxide content in the batch and in the synthetic ruby.
Trudy Inst.kriat.no.3:47-50 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Rubies) (Chromium oxides)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, L.S.

Soils of the trans-Ural forest-steppe region within the boundaries of the eastern districts of the Sverdlovsk Province. Trudy Pochv. inst. 43:199-289 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Soils) (Soils--Sverdlovsk Province)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, L. S.

Soil regionalization in the non-Chernozem center. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.5:24-28 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra geografii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Soils—Classification)

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GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K., dots.; ALISOV, B.P., prof.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; VARLAMOVA, M.M., tekhnik-kartograf; DOLGOVA, L.S., dots.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.; ZEMTSOVA, A.I., assistent; IVANOVA, T.N.; LEBEDEV, N.P., st. prepodavatel'; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; NESMEYANOVA, G.Ya., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; PASHKANG, K.V., st. prepod.; POLTARAUS, B.V., dots.; RYCHAGOV, G.I., st. prepod.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I., dots.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.D., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SOLNTSEV, N.A., dots.; FEDOROVA, I.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SHOST'INA, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, N.I.; GOLOVINA, N.N.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; KARTASHOVA, T.N.; PAN'KOVA, L.I.; URUKHO, V.; PETROVA, K.A., red.; LOPATINA, L.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Physicogeographical regionalization of the non-Chernozem center] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie nechernozemnogo tsentra. Pod red. N.A.Gvozdetskogo i V.K.Zhuchkovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 450 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Physical geography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, L.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: VEBER, I.B., studentka; STARTSEVA, T.V., studentka

Characteristics of turf-Podzolic soils formed on two-component deposits. Pochvovedenie no.5:53-63 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Roslavl' District—Podzol)

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DOLGOVA, M.A.

Lymphatic vessels of the gallbladder following experimental inflammation in rabbits. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.7:99-105 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii cheloveka (zav. - prof. V.N.Nadezhdin) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, M.A., assistent

Structure of the lymph capillary networks in the skin of the human trunk. Trudy LSGMI 9:82-91 '51. (MLRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. Zhdanov, D.A.)
(SKIN) (LYMPHATICS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820006-0

DOLGOVA, M.A., assistent

Intra-organic lymphatic system of the liver. Trudy LSGMI 17:156-174 '53. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.A.Zhdanov)

(LIVER, anatomy and histology,
lymphatic system)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM,
liver)

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